

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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Selections.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, March 23, 1865.

The world does move. Its motion is marked

and illustrated constantly by grand and wondrous

phenomena, especially in the South.

Kentucky, Kentucky, and no better

one for the purpose could be found in the whole

country—one has only to look around to see, on every

side, evidence of this motion spoken of, evidence of

progress, the advance of liberal ideas, involving the

expulsion of hoary errors and the supplanting of the

old and false, with their parasites and corruption by the

new and true, made dominant at last, by the pur-

pose and the will of God.

The domestic institution in Kentucky has virtu-

ally given up the ghost. Every true statesman here

sees it and owns it. Every clear-headed and sagacious

citizen not only owns it, but if education and

prejudice allow him to rise to "the height of that

great argument" which shows that the event is in

fact, he should put on rather his "beautiful

garments," and rejoice that the day of her true

glory and prosperity has dawned.

The effect of the abolition of slavery, whether the

fruit of her own voluntary action, or of the mighty

movements of the day, which she is powerless to con-

trol, will be the same. A new spirit will be

infused into all industrial pursuits. Energies long

cramped and fettered by the stern influences of servile

labor, will spring into life and activity. Competitive

enterprise will reach forth sinewy hands in a hundred

new directions. The grim barriers which slavery

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free. The fallacy that a "nigger can't make a good

soldier," and a "nigger won't fight," has long ago been

utterly exploded. It would not be surprising if it

should add to this another exploded fallacy, viz:

"that a nigger won't work, except under the master's

lash."

JUDGE KELLEY'S LECTURE.

From the Philadelphia North American, March 23.

An enormous gathering assembled last night at

Concert Hall. The occasion was that of an address

by Hon. Wm. D. Kelley to the "Social, Civil and

Statistical Society" of Philadelphia. This Society,

composed of the cultivated and more intelligent

portion of the colored people of Philadelphia, has in-

augured a series of meetings, which have been ad-

dressed thus far by learned men irrespective of color.

This course of lectures has been attended by immense

audiences. Frederick Douglass, and other Americans

of African descent, have addressed the Association.

Last night Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, following the ex-

ample of other gentlemen, did so, terminating the

course.

As we have said, the house was packed, though

the whites predominated in numbers over the colored

people. The band from Camp Wm. Penn gave the

music. Their fine brass band of thirty musicians

performed with great acceptability, and at times the

audience were induced to sing. Upon the platform

were benevolent gentlemen of both colors, with not a

few clergymen, fair and dusky, mingling together as

followers of the same Lord, irrespective of complex-

ion, or color of cuticle. Prominent among them was

Rev. Samuel Smith, a native colored man, for thirty

years, has been a preacher of the Methodist faith, and

who, without name and without reproach, has

amassed a very handsome fortune.

Miss Greenfield, known as the Black Swan, sang,

accompanying herself upon the piano by way of pre-

liminary. Mr. Robert Purvis then made the an-

nouncement that Judge Kelley would speak in these

words:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am instructed to an-

nounce to you that the lecture of this evening will

conclude the course of lectures before the Civil, So-

cial and Statistical Association of this city. Not be-

ing a member of that Association, I feel free to say—

what I am sure is but the feeling of all those who

have attended these lectures—that we are greatly in-

debted to the Committee of Arrangements of whom

Mr. Wm. Still is Chairman, for their excellent and

judicious appointments throughout the course.

The formality, ladies and gentlemen, of introduc-

ing to you one so well-known and honored as the

distinguished orator of this evening might well be

dispensed with. Judge Kelley's consistent and un-

swerving fidelity to democratic republican principles

has always secured for him the confidence and ad-

miration of every true lover of freedom. But I de-

sire in an especial manner, representing and speak-

ing for the colored people, to tender to you; Judge

Kelley, my profound acknowledgments. Your late

able and exhaustive argument in the national House

of Representatives on the vital issue of reconstruction,

wherein the claims of the colored people to the en-

joyment of equal rights were so ably set forth and

defended, is alike worthy the head of a statesman

and the heart of a philanthropist. And may I be al-

lowed, ladies and gentlemen, the expression of the

opinion that this country will have neither Union or

peace—I repeat it, neither Union or peace—until to

all men, irrespective of their color, there shall be a

practical recognition of equal civil and political

rights. And at this point I desire to quote the

poet, Lamartine, beautifully said that the immortal

Wilberforce appeared before the throne of God, hear-

ing in his hands the broken fetters of eight hundred

thousand emancipated bondmen, as shall the prayers

of four millions of disenthralled American bondmen

in our land call down from Heaven blessings upon

the heads of the noble men and women who have

been faithful to the great principles of human free-

dom.

Judge KELLEY then appeared amid extravagant

bursts of applause. He regretted that, being pre-

sented with the labors of an exhausting session, he

was so little competent to speak to-night. It was to

the President of this Association, Mr. William Still,

that he was indebted for his subject: "The War, and

the Rights of Humanity." And of what he had to

say, he said: "England begins to understand that a

State of America is greater than an English shire;

and England is beginning to understand that Amer-

ica has difficulties to settle with her. The speaker,

so long as they secured peace they did not care.

They suited their whites, and "threw the nigger

to the dogs." No one can be offended at this phrase. It

brought into the country during twenty years en-

abled them to obtain an ascendancy that began to

provoke this war. Eloquent men in Virginia pro-

claimed that slavery was weakness rather than

strength, that it was a crime. Look at the "person

held to service," instead of slaves, as

conscious of the awful crime being committed

against God and man.

The speaker showed how into each new territory

slaves were hurried as they more recently were into

Kansas, and the descendants of Revolutionary sires,

forgetting all that their fathers had achieved, in-

serted the "person held to service," instead of slaves,

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State, because it is the ready tool of the ambitious

and designing. If the people of the South had been

as well educated as those of the free States, the rebel

leaders could never have misled them into resistance

to the laws. If we want peace, we must spread com-

mon schools over the South; every child, white or

black, must be sent to school; when ignorance and

the virus of ignorance are eradicated, then the South

will be loyal, peaceable and industrious as the North.

As the blacks are educated they will become self-

helpful; but the very persons who cry out that the

colored people are a useless burden upon the commu-

nity are they who oppose the establishment of schools

wherein they can be taught the advantages of indus-

try. Apply this fanatic and bigoted class has no

longer any power.

THE NIAGARA FALLS PEACE NEGOTI-

ATION.

LETTER FROM MR HORACE GREELLEY.

Correspondence of the Manchester Exam. Examiner and Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

I HAVE just come into possession of a very curious

document, and one that is of great interest to you,

particularly interesting to your readers, because it

shows so much light upon the connection which Mr.

Greene, editor of the New York Tribune, had

with the famous Niagara Falls peace negotiations

of last July, in which he figured so prominently,

together with Cornell Jewett, and Messrs. Sanders,

Hay and Briggs. Apparently this letter, which I

need not

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID UNION.

To the People of the United States, and the Friends of
Freedom Everywhere.

The great problem of the country is solved. It has been demonstrated that chattel slaves may be at once converted into American freemen without damage to any just interest. The superiority of freedom to slavery, as a condition for all classes, of free labor to slave labor, of free society to slave society, of a free republic to a slave republic, has been made clear to the understanding of the most obtuse.

The completeness of this demonstration is due, in large measure, to the FREDERICKS' ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. These bodies have thrown a flood of light on moral questions, and made to the world most valuable revelations. They have brought out, in strong relief, the capabilities of the Black man, in strong relief, the seas powers of self-elevation, and proved him to possess country's benefit for which he had not before received credit; they have demonstrated

docile and easily governed of all untutored and
that, by nature, law-abiding and

for any position which has as yet shown themselves fit and equal to all the responsibilities which they have thus far been called to assume.

source of unmeasured greatness to the

It is the purpose of the country that this advantage shall not be wanting. To proof of which, this advantage multiplication and spread of the Associations already referred to. Their object is implied in their name. It is to relieve the present distresses of the Black man of the South, and enable him to overcome the various conditions which confront him; to train him for the future in new condition, and to fit him for all the rights of unconditional freedom. It is also to disseminate the government in the prosecution of the war, and to establish trading, on a better basis, the civil, and industrial relations of Southern society.

The success of these Associations, thus far, has exceeded all expectation. Under their influence, very considerable districts of the South have been reorganized, and reconstructed.

where the experiment was first made, and where the subjects were the least promising, large herds of hunted slaves have been

ities of law-abiding freemen. Under a system of elementary instruction improvised for their benefit, blank ignorance has given place to comparative intelligence.

chattel slaves have become landed proprietors, black men are tilling the soil on their own account, agriculture has received a new impulse, and the

What is true of the Sea Islands of South Carolina?

But much as they have done in times past, a still greater work is reserved for them in the future. No government Bureau can take their place, or supersede the necessity of their existence. As the U. S. Sanitary and Christian Commissions were needed to supplement the deficiencies of the government's *Medical Bureau*, so—during this revolutionary epoch—will a U. S. Freedmen's COMMISSION be needed to supply the inevitable wants of the government's Freedmen's Bureau.

Recognizing this fact, the Associations with which the undesignated are connected have taken steps to establish their movement on a broader basis, and to give to its action increased effectiveness. To this end, the NEW ENGLAND FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY, the PENNSYLVANIA FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION, and the BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND EDUCATION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE, have united in an organization, to which they have given the name of the AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION.

action are described in the preamble to their Constitution to be :

"To promote a general union, and secure greater harmony of action among the friends of the black man; to give effect to a more efficient co-operation between the colored and white friends of the oppressed race; to assist in his behalf; and to insure a more judicious and economical expenditure of the means employed for his benefit."

The ends to be accomplished and the means to be employed are thus set forth in the same document:

"The objects of this Association shall be to aid the Colored man to overcome the difficulties of his new position; to assist him in his efforts to rise from the degradation in which slavery has placed him; to secure for him the full enjoyment of all the blessings and the wisest exercise of all the rights that belong to the condition of Freedom. The

the relief of physical want; the establishment of rudimentary schools for the promotion of a folk-education; and the

The powers of this Union are elevated to a Board of managers, whose duties and prerogatives are thus described:

"They shall seek to promote unity, harmony, and efficiency of action among the friends of the Black man. To this end, they shall respect the rights and regard the wishes of the constituent associations; they shall cultivate friendly relations with other societies having in view the same end; they shall define the field from which each constituent association shall draw its members; they shall

list, by their unself and otherwise, to the extent of their ability, in the dispensation of material aid—in their arrangement of schools, the appointment of superintendents and the like—so as to insure the most judicious expenditure of labor and money; they shall have power to establish and maintain a newspaper which shall be the common organ of the Union; and to put into the field, outside of the limits of the constituent associations, financial and other agents for the diffusion of information, and the collection of funds for

The Board of Managers thus provided for consists of the subscribers to this address. They have just been holding their first regular meeting. They have invited their associations to join them, either as equal members of the Union, or in such other way as will insure their cooperation. They have suggested to their brethren of the West the propriety of a similar organization in that region, with a view to such ultimate connection of both as will give to the whole movement the advantages of substantial unity. They have addressed, to their mutual satisfaction, the interests and purposes of effort of the several constituent associations. They have made arrangements for more economical and energetic effort than would have been possible under their previous isolation. They have taken measures for the establishment of a weekly newspaper, which they have reason to believe will be a general interest as well as a useful auxiliary to the cause.

Meanwhile, then, command their entire

It is concerned. They read its claims and see the grounds of humanity as of patriotism and utility. While its primary object is to aid the Black man, its ultimate end is to benefit the State. It is eminently a reconstructive movement. It is to build the South on a new foundation, with the materials which lie there ready for use. It is to readjust the relations of Southern society on a basis of impartiality.

Coming as an inevitable result of causes now at work, that the future status of all loyal people in the South will be that of full equality before the law, it is to secure to the Black man the advantages of education, and, through him, to the country the benefit to be derived from the new order of things. It is an enterprise founded in the interest of Humanity, conducted for the promotion of Civilization. As such, it is commended to public favor.

The central office of the Union will be established in the city without delay, with a Secretary and others related to its duties. Meanwhile, communications relative to its objects, and extended for its benefit.

his business, or difficult to find, should be sent to Mr. WENDELL P. GARRISON, at 25
Nassau street, who has kindly consented to act as
relary ad interim.

HUGH L. BOND, *President,*
ARCHIBALD STERLING,
EVANS ROGERS, *Baltimore, Md.*

STEPHEN COLWELL,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
J. MILLER McKIM, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

JOHN PARKMAN,
E. B. THAYER,
J. L. PIERCE, *Boston, Mass.*

w York, March 16, 1865.

AND CELEBRATION.—The people of this city will
celebrate the triumph of the Union arms in the fall of
London on Thursday April 20th.

